

Summary of the First AIAA CFD High Lift Prediction Workshop (invited)

C. L. Rumsey

Senior Research Scientist, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA

M. Long

Applications Engineer, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY

R. A. Stuever

Senior Principal Multi-Disciplined Engineer, Gov't Business, Hawker Beechcraft Corp, Wichita, KS

T. R. Wayman

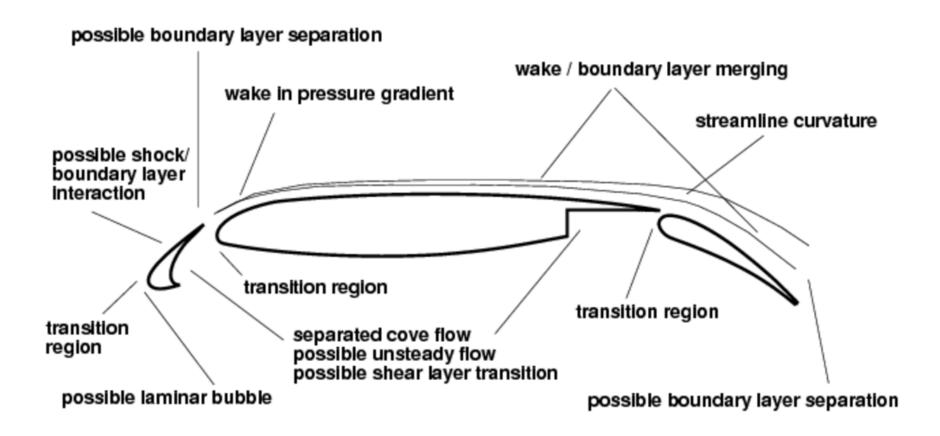
Technical Specialist – Aerodynamics, Gulfstream Aerospace Corp, Savannah, GA

Outline

- Introduction
- Summary of entries
- Lift curve and polar comparisons
- Grid convergence behavior
- Predicting deltas between Config 1 and 8
- Surface pressure and skin friction
- Effect of support brackets
- Statistical analysis
- Conclusions & recommendations

Introduction

Prediction of high-lift flows is challenging



Introduction

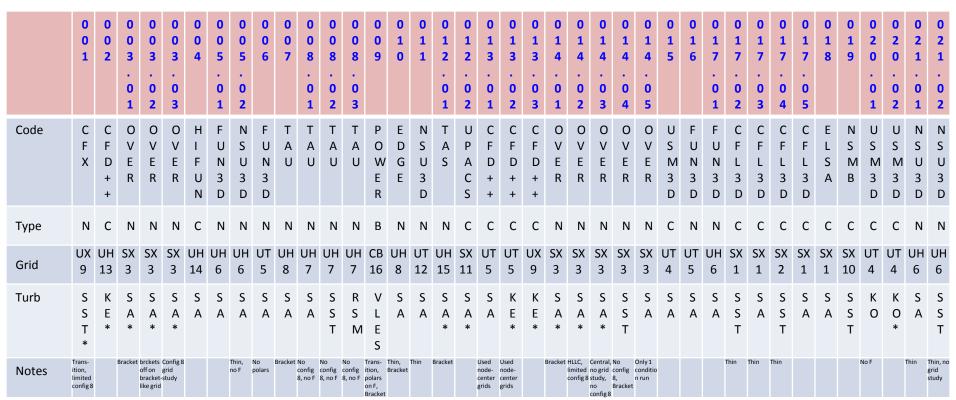
- Open international High Lift Prediction Workshops (HiLiftPW)
 - Bring experts together
 - Advance state-of-the-art
 - NASA Trapezoidal Wing the subject of HiLiftPW-1
- Long-term objectives of workshop series
 - Assess current prediction capability
 - Develop modeling guidelines
 - Advance understanding of physics
 - Enhance CFD prediction capability for design and optimization
 - Provide impartial forum
 - Identify areas needing additional research & development

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 - Provide impartial forum
 - Identify areas needing additional research & development
- Looking for: overall collective results, trends, and outliers

Summary of workshop entries

- 21 groups submitted 39 entries
 - 25 entries "complete", 10 entries incomplete, 4 entries very limited (special studies)
 - 15 different CFD codes
- 11 entries were changed after the workshop
 - 2 replacements
 - 3 brand new
 - 6 minor updates, changes, or additions
- Grids
 - Nine committee-supplied grids employed
 - Seven participant grids employed
 - Medium grid sizes varied: most had 20-50 million unknowns
 - More details in earlier introductory paper (Slotnick et al)

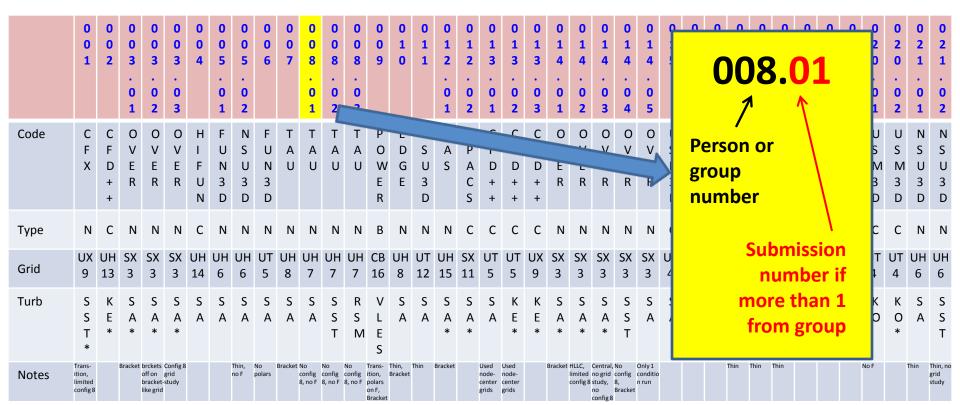


N=node-centered C=cell-centered B=Boltzmann SX=Structured UX=Unstructured hex UT=Unstructured tet UH=Unstructured hybrid CB=Cartesian based

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SA=Spalart-Allmaras SST=Menter Shear Stress Transport KE=K-Epsilon RSM=Reynolds Stress Model KO=Wilcox K-Omega VLES=Very Large Eddy Simulation

* = modified in some way

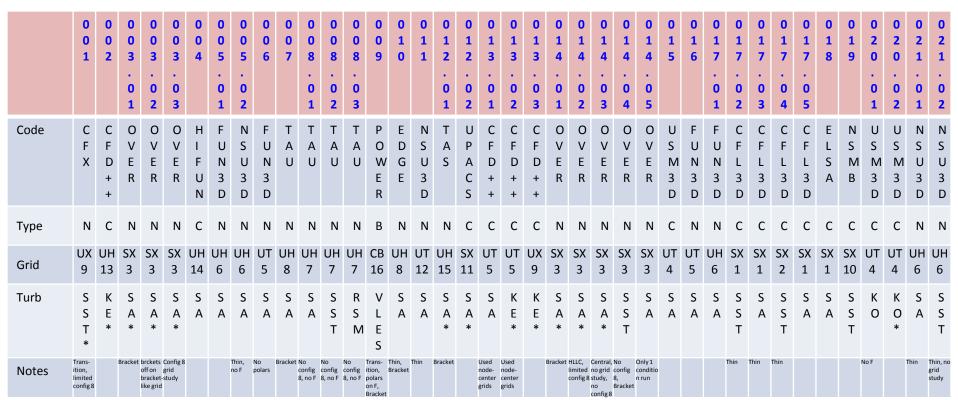


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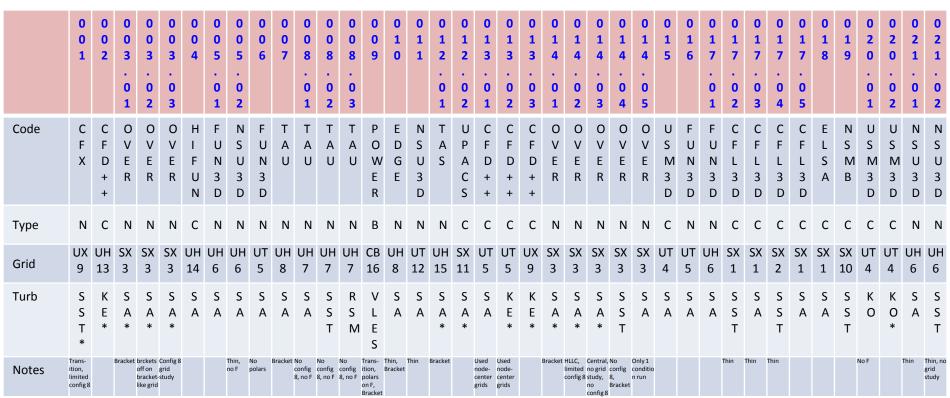
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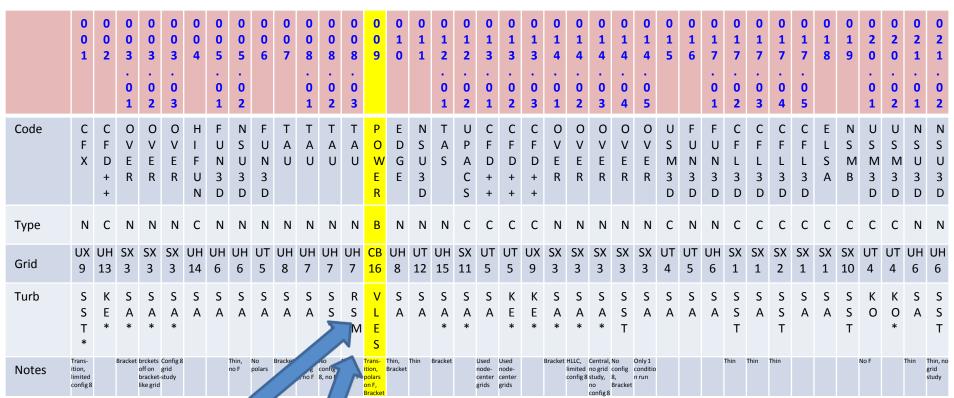
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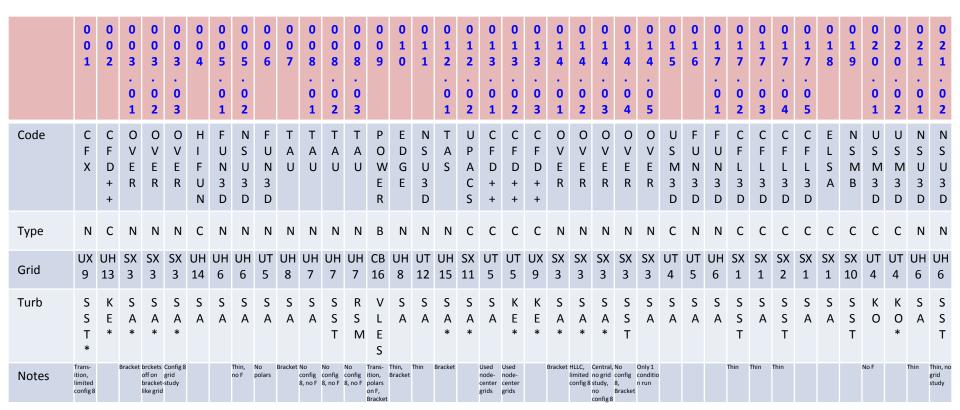
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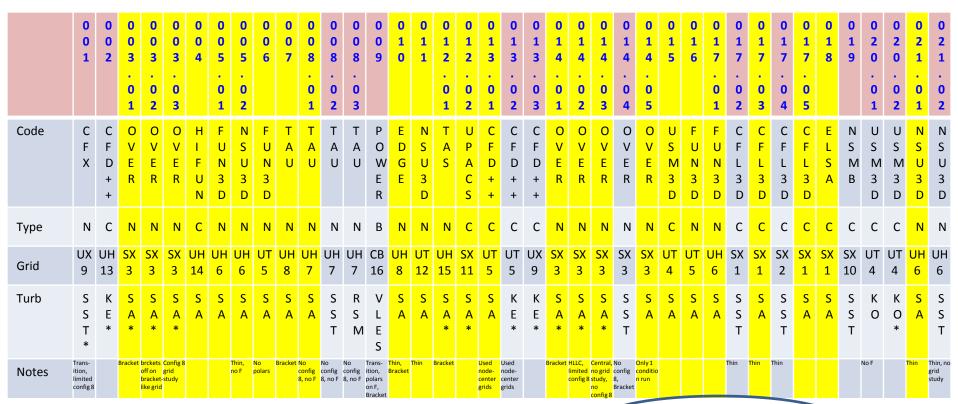


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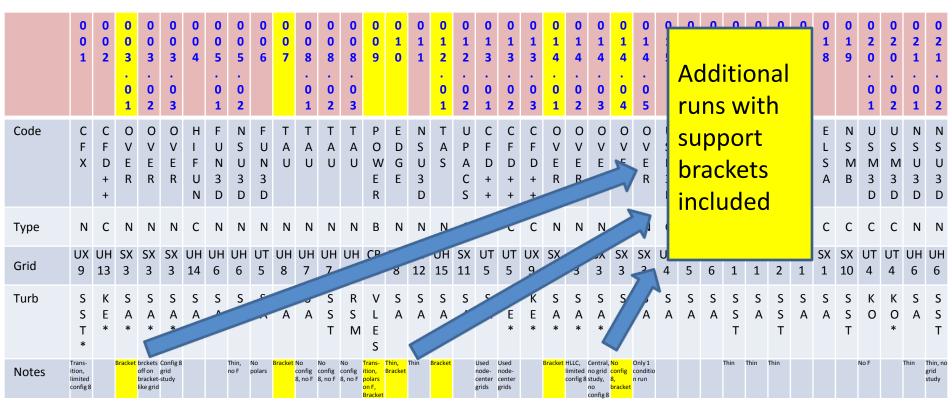


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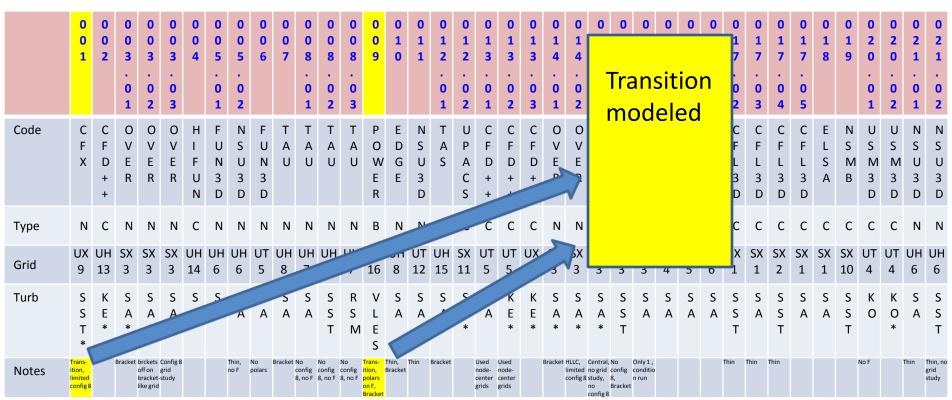
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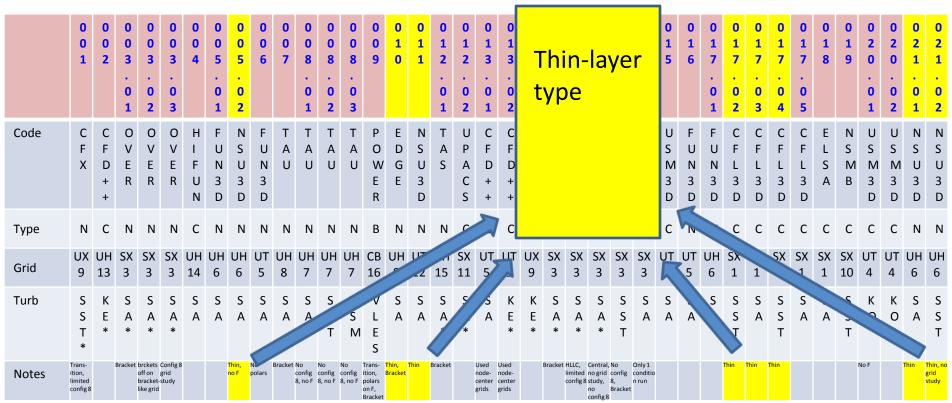


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LIFT CURVE AND POLAR COMPARISONS

What to watch for

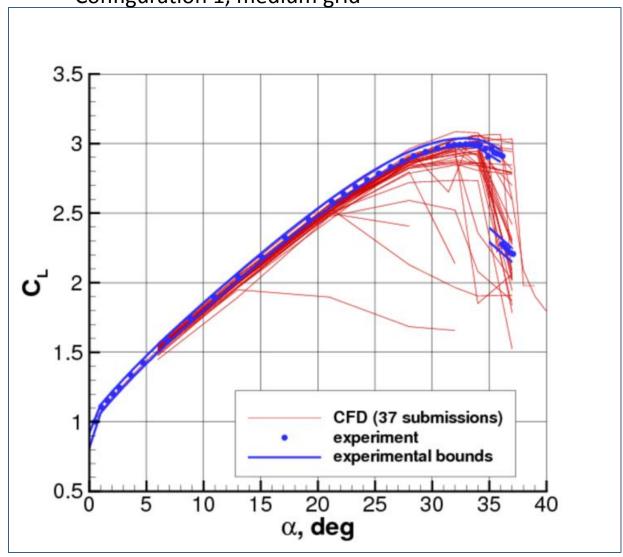
- As a group, CFD tended to under-predict lift, drag, and magnitude of moment compared to experiment
- Nonetheless, many participants predicted C_{L,max} reasonably well
- More spread among CFD solutions at high angles of attack
- There were some clear outliers at high alphas
- SA model tended to yield higher C_{L,max} than other models
 - Exception: 2 models that included transition

Summary of all results

Configuration 1, medium grid*

-In the collective, CFD tended to under-predict lift, drag, and moment magnitude

-There were CFD outliers, especially at higher alphas

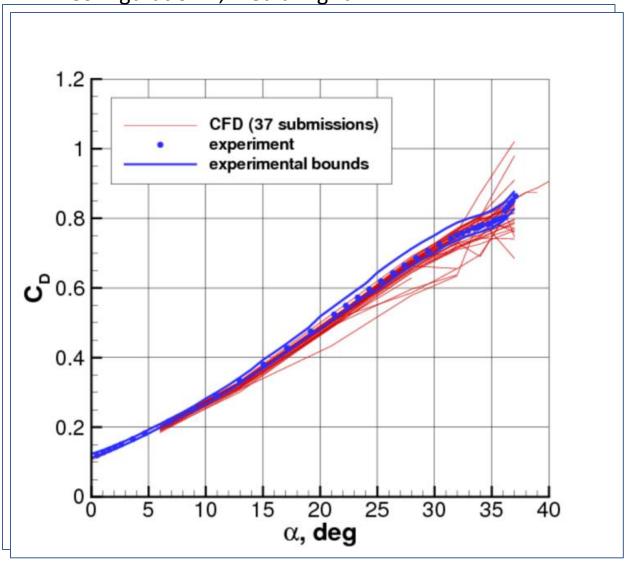


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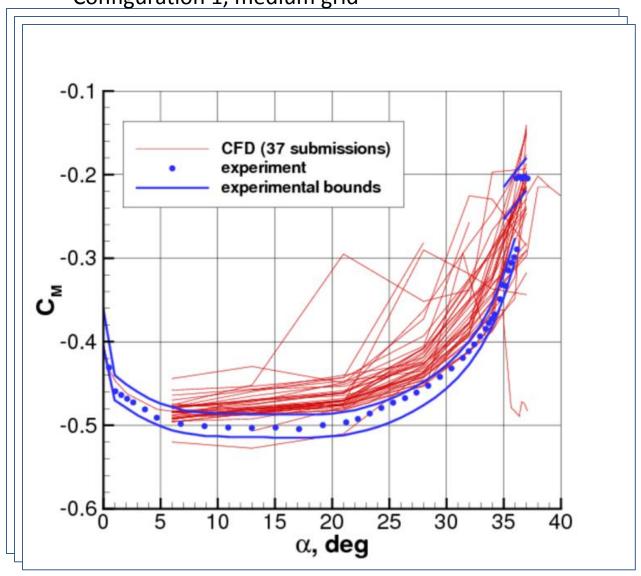


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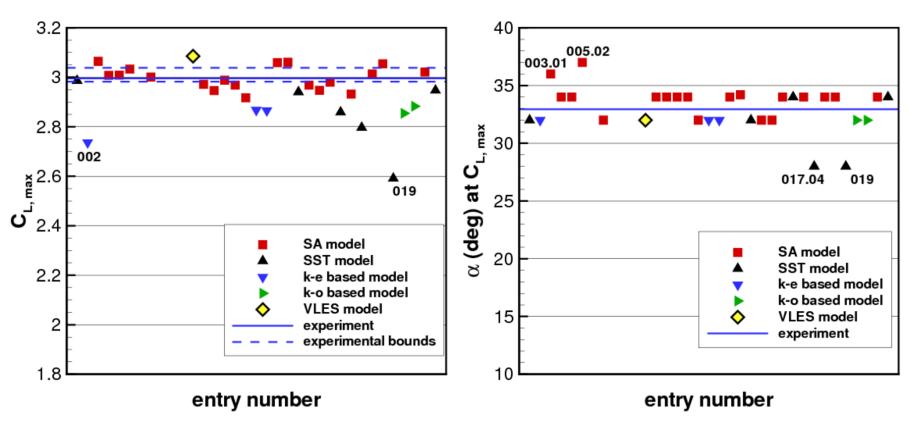
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Predictions of maximum lift

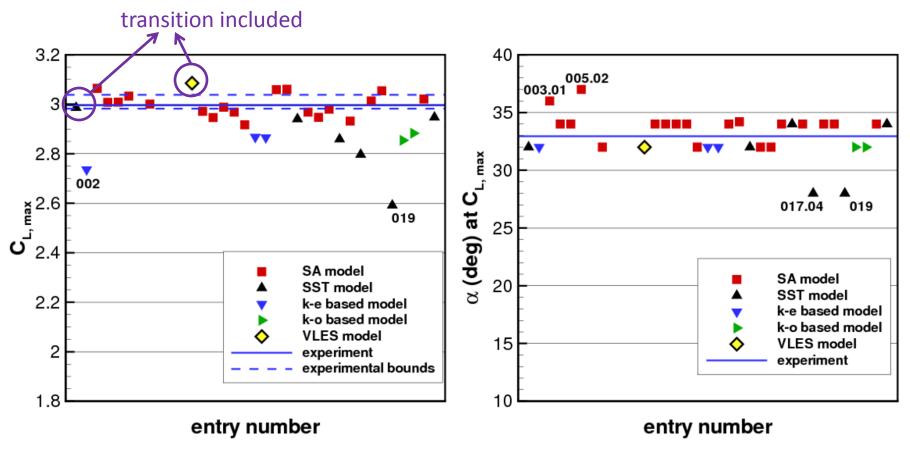
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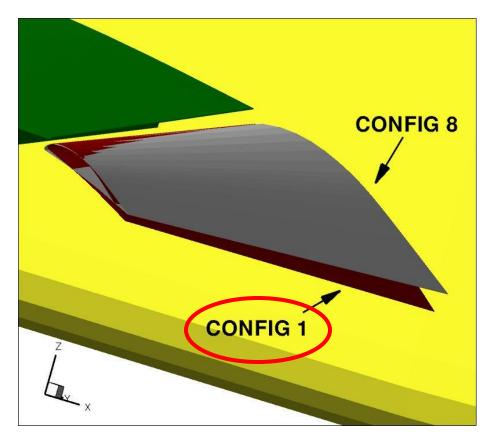
- -Many entries predicted C_{L,max} reasonably well
- -Aberrant entries with possible issue of I.C. dependence not shown
- -As a group, SA model predicted C_{L.max} to be higher than other models

Predictions of maximum lift

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- -Many entries predicted C_{L,max} reasonably well
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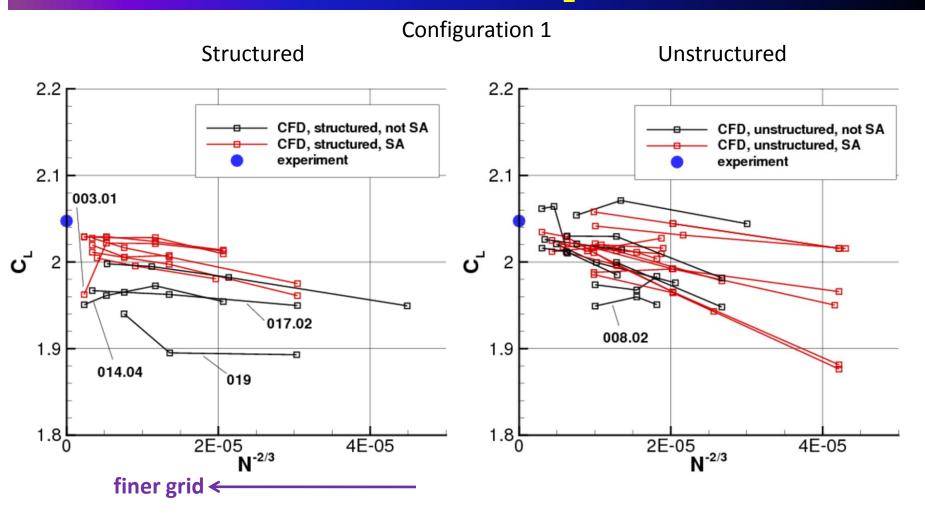


GRID CONVERGENCE BEHAVIOR

What to watch for

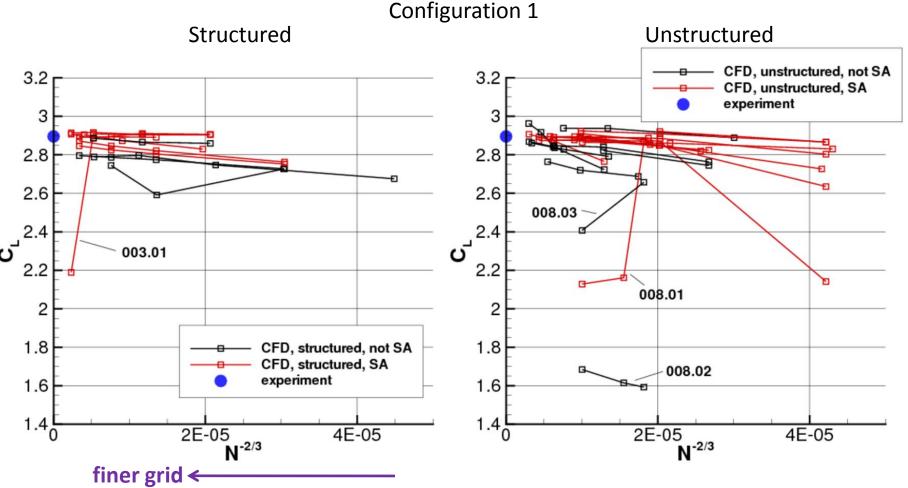
- Grid refinement trends were generally in the right direction (toward experiment as grid was refined)
- Some entries exhibited aberrant behavior
 - Possibly due to initial condition dependency reported by some participants

Grid convergence of C_L at alpha=13°



- -For structured grids, non-SA models showed trend toward lower lift than SA
- -In general, lift tended to increase as grid refined (approaching experiment)
- -003.01 showed aberrant behavior on extra-fine (XF) grid only

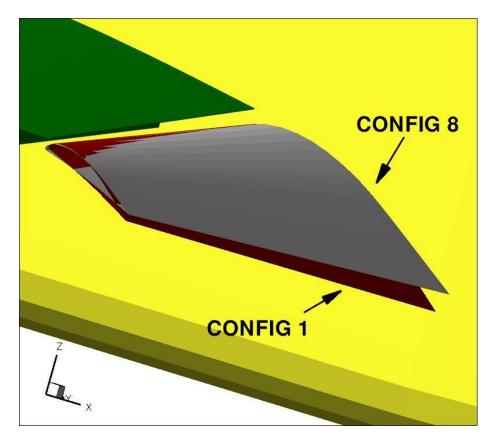
Grid convergence of C_L at alpha=28°



- -008.01, 008.02, 008.03 showed aberrant behavior
- -003.01 showed aberrant behavior on XF grid only

Possible issue of initial condition dependency

-Identified need to restart from previously-converged solution at lower alpha





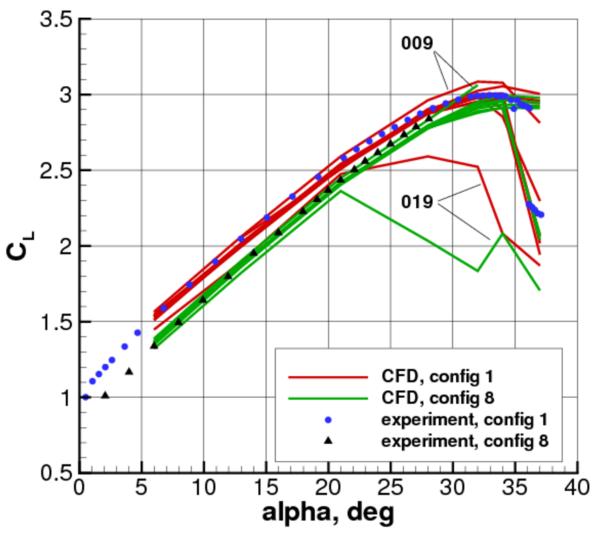
PREDICTING DELTA C_L BETWEEN CONFIGURATIONS

What to watch for

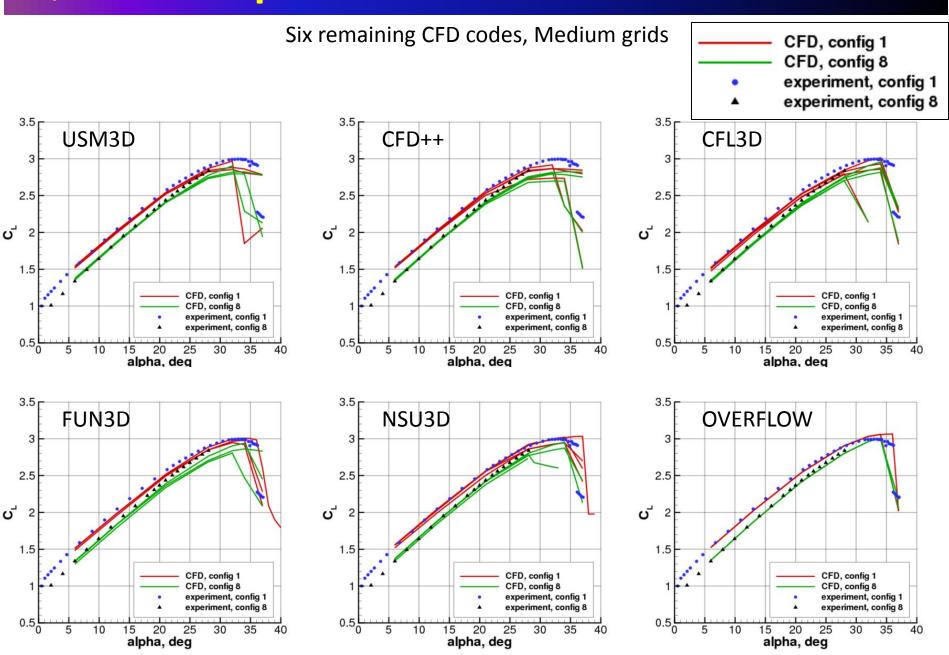
- Qualitative assessment of trends in lift coefficient (between configurations 1 and 8)
- SA tended to yield higher lift near stall than other models
- Two entries that accounted for transition stood out

Qualitative prediction of lift curve differences

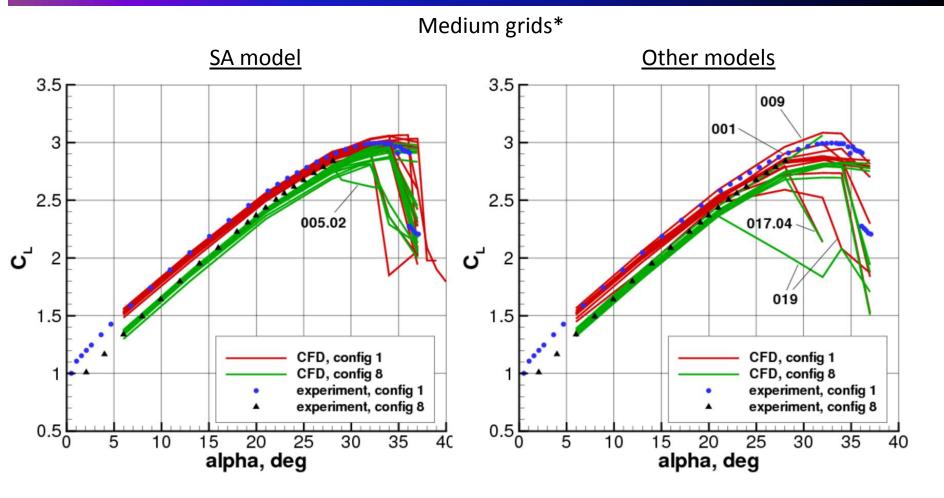
Nine different CFD codes, Medium grids*



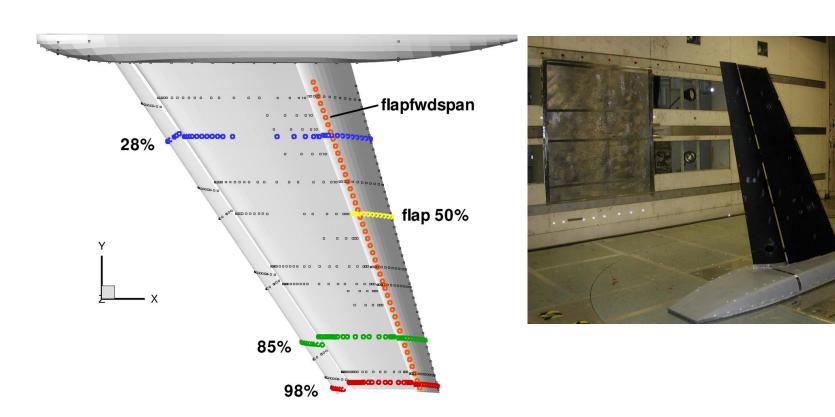
Qualitative prediction of lift curve differences



Qualitative prediction of lift curve differences



- -SA generally yielded higher lift near stall than other models
- -Two of the "others" that stand out with higher levels are 001 and 009 (both accounted for transition)

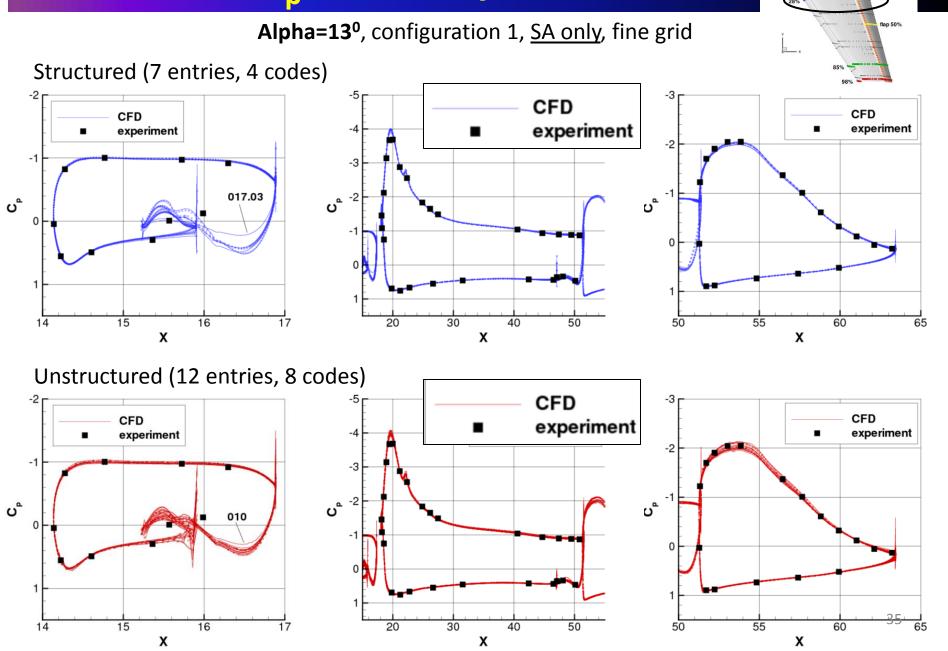


SURFACE PRESSURE AND SKIN FRICTION

What to watch for

- Significant C_p variation among CFD results near T.E. of flap at outboard stations
- SST model showed greater tendency to separate on the flap than SA
- Tetrahedral grid exhibited greater grid sensitivity than a mixed element version of the same grid
- Different versions of the same model caused variability in the solution
- Wing tip region was problematic for CFD
 - All entries but one under-predicted suction levels
 - Thin-layer type approximation yielded particularly poor results
 - Turbulence model, grid also affected results
- Two entries that accounted for transition stood out

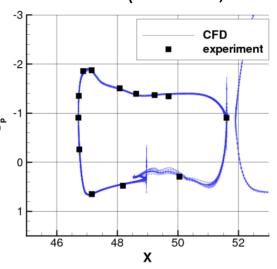
C_p at 28% span station

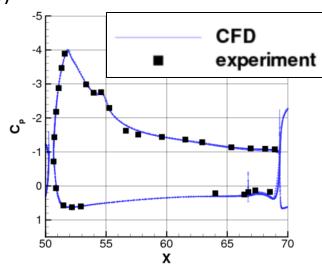


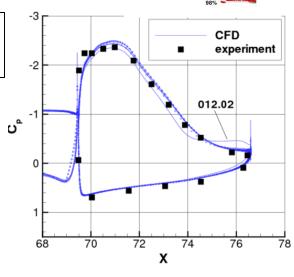
C_p at 85% span station

Alpha=13°, configuration 1, SA only, fine grid

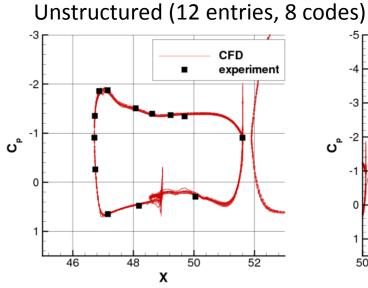


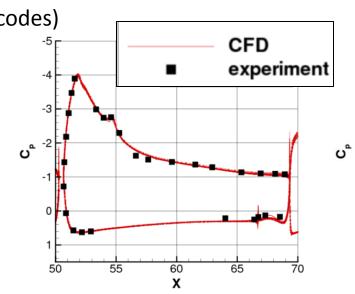


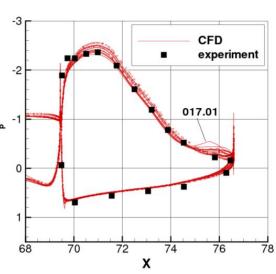




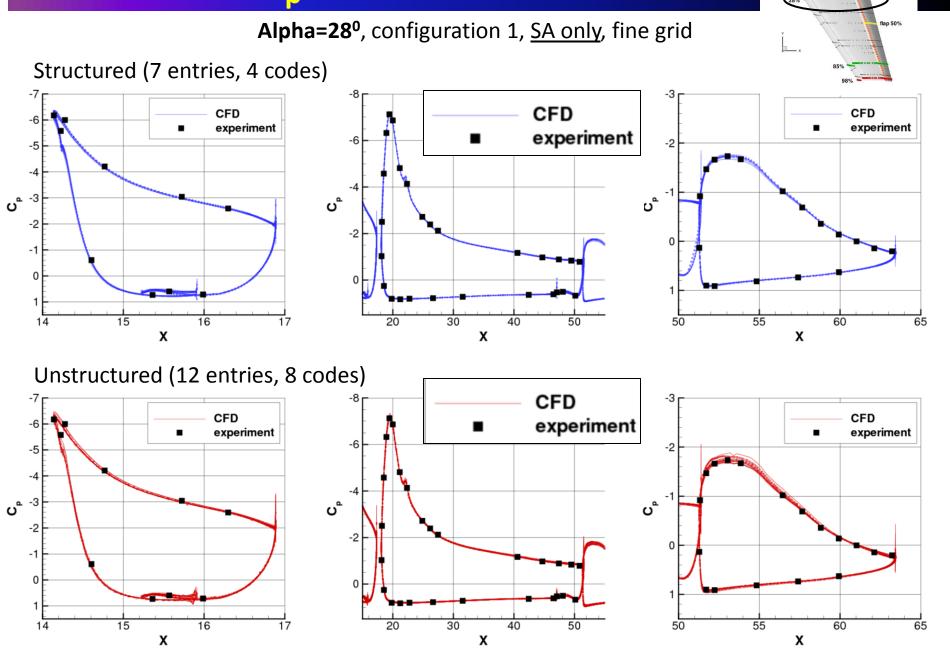
flap 50%



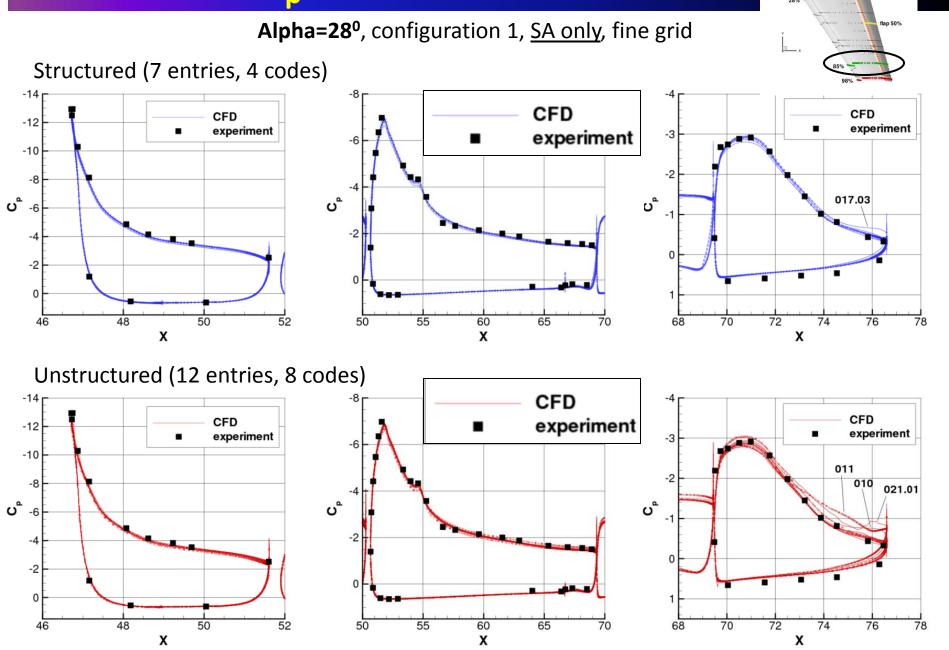




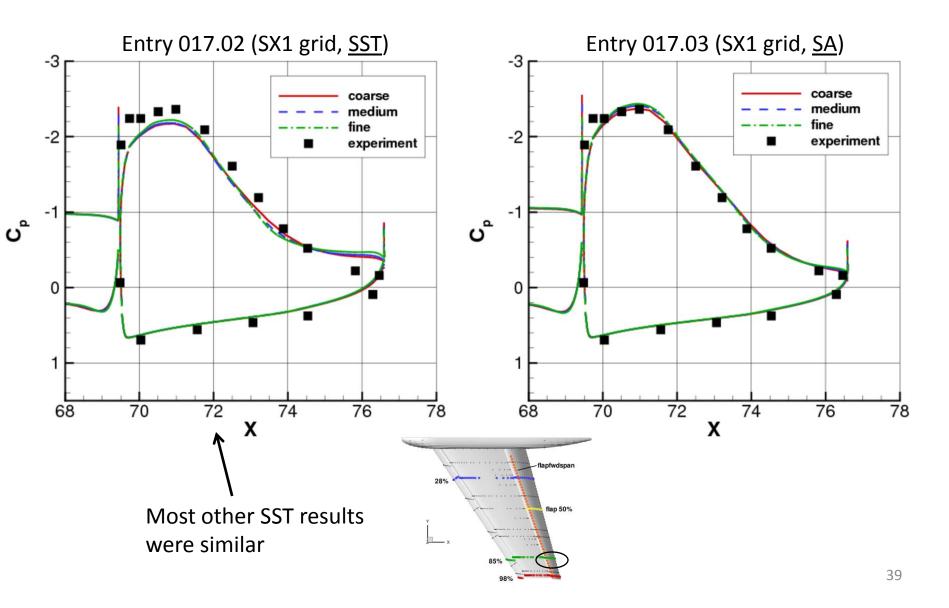
C_p at 28% span station



C_D at 85% span station

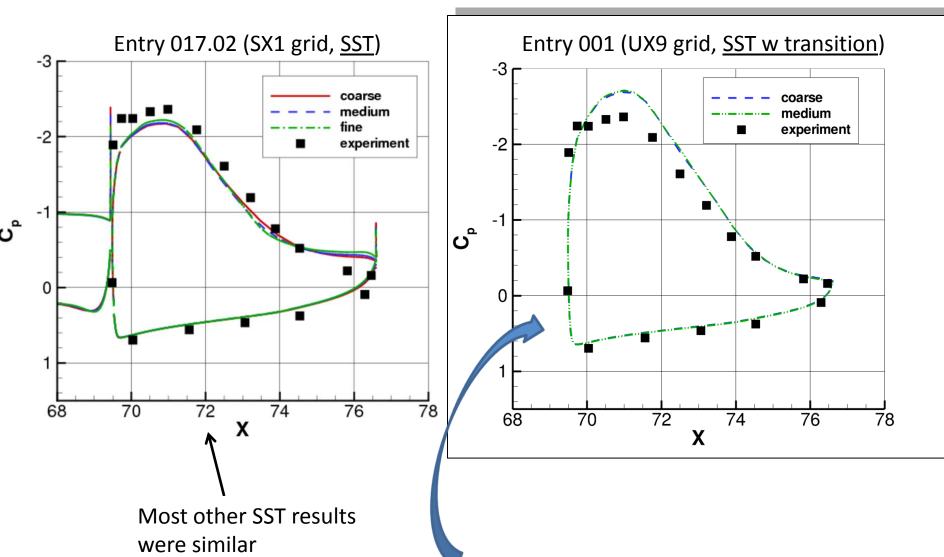


Sampling of C_p at 85% flap station



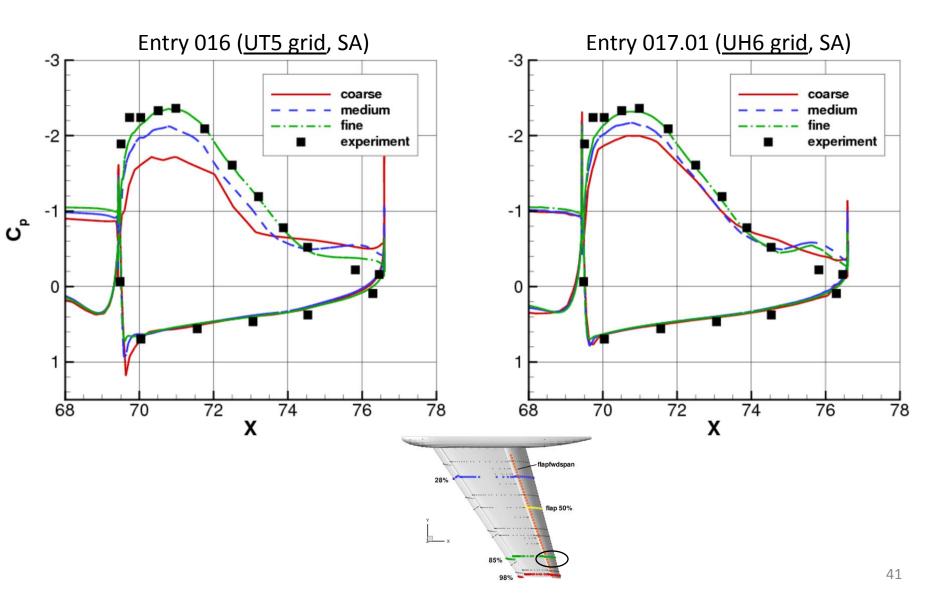
Sampling of C_p at 85% flap station

Alpha=13⁰, configuration 1

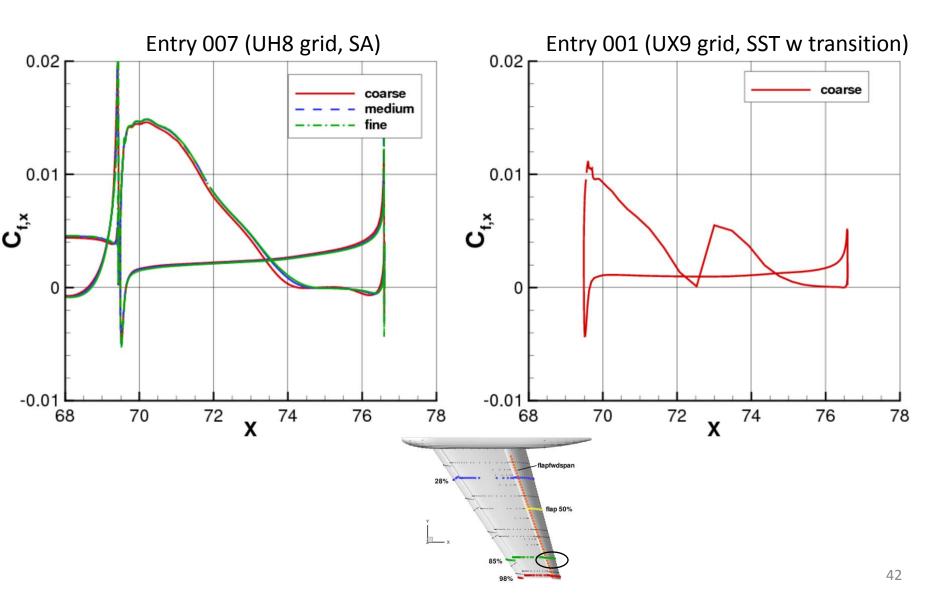


With the exception of 001 (SST with transition)

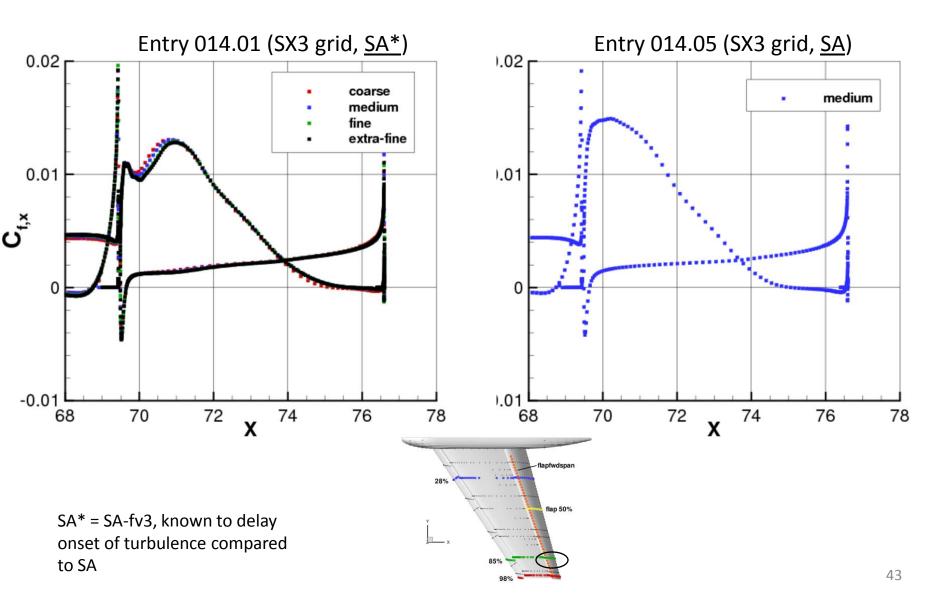
Sampling of C_p at 85% flap station



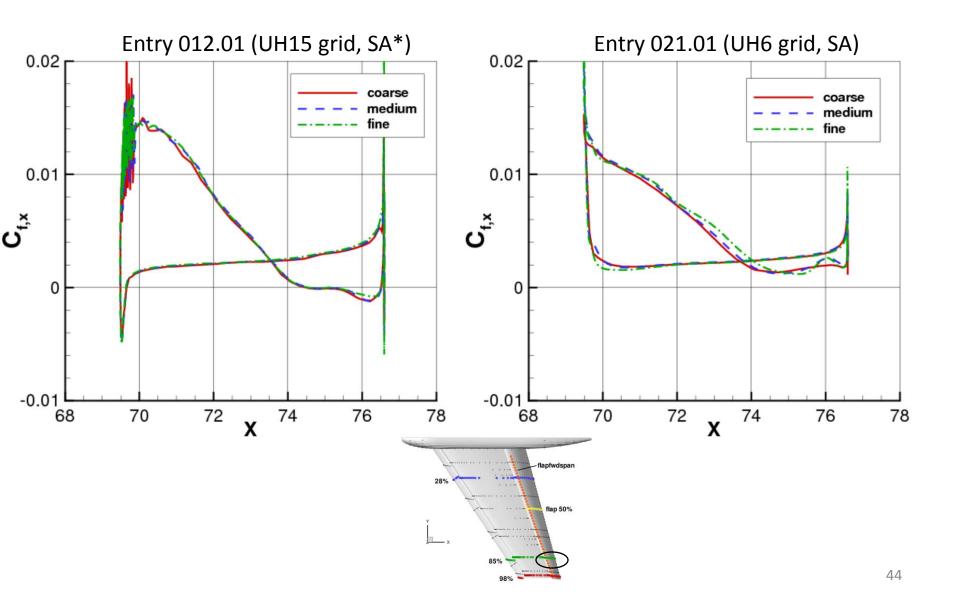
Sampling of C_{f,x} at 85% flap station

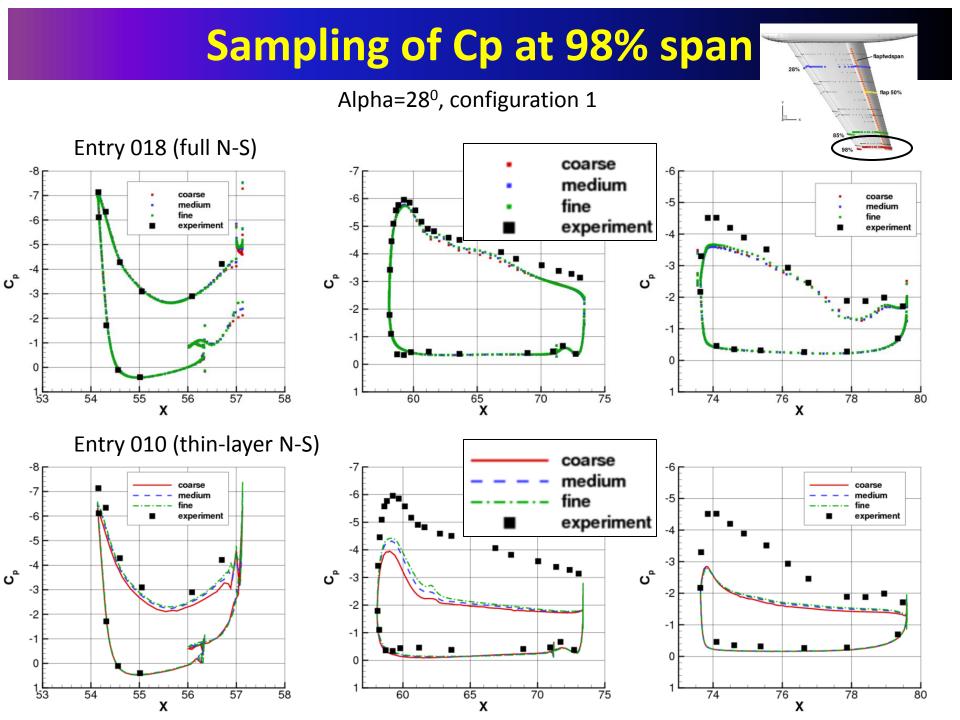


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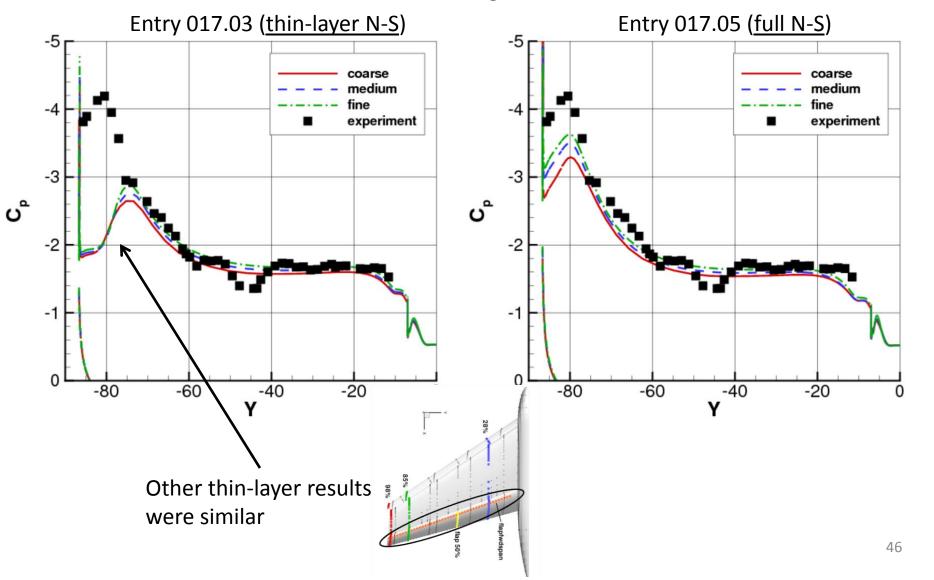


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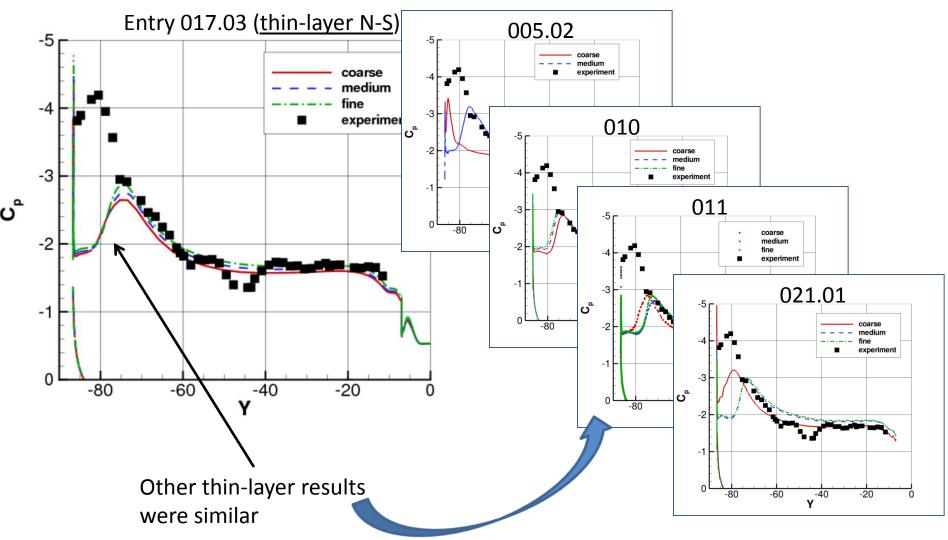




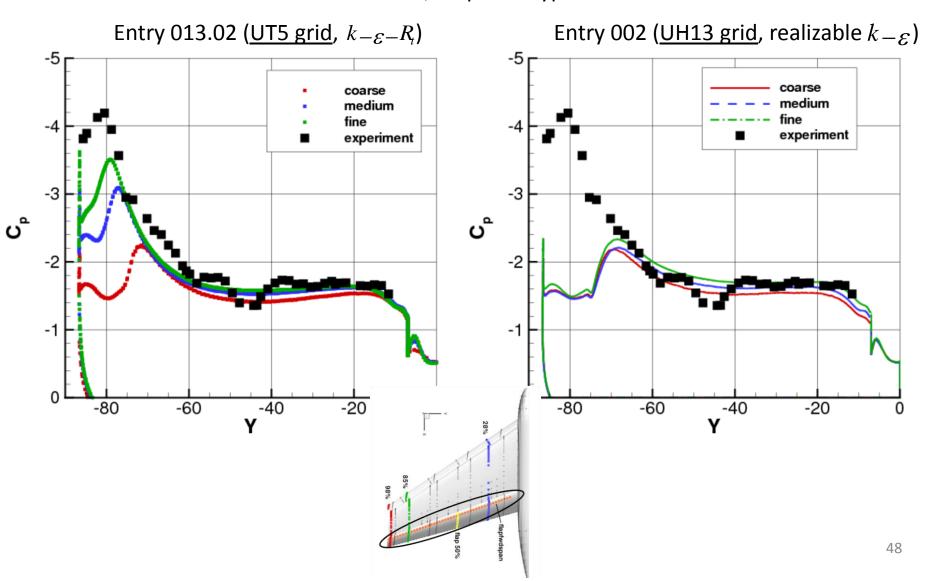
Alpha=28⁰, configuration 1 CFL3D, SX1 grid, SA



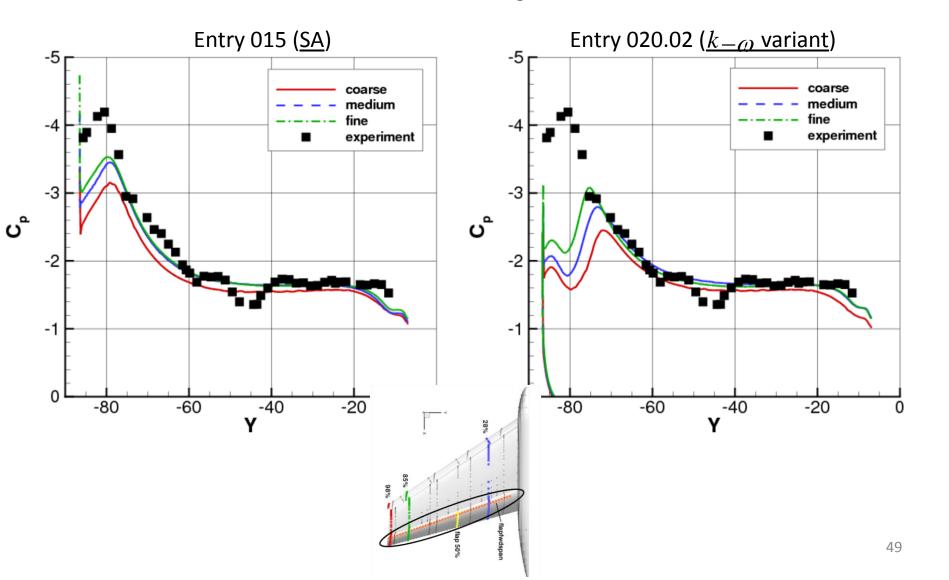
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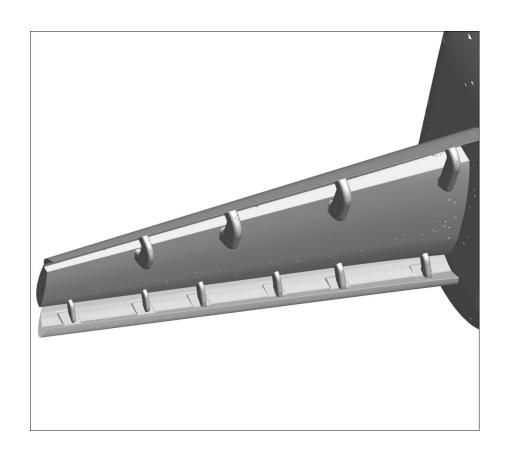


Alpha=28⁰, configuration 1 CFD++, k-epsilon-type



Alpha=28⁰, configuration 1 USM3D, UT4 grid







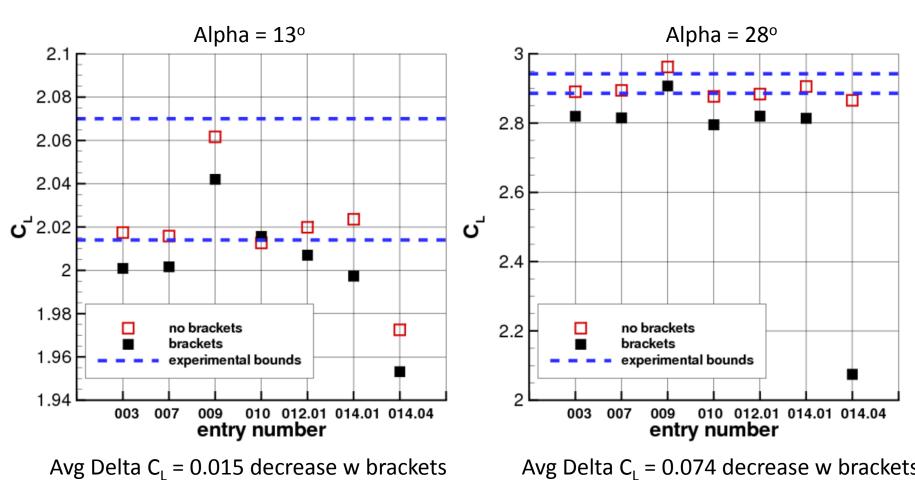
EFFECT OF SUPPORT BRACKETS

What to watch for

- Including support brackets
 - Decreased lift
 - Yielded improved C_p comparisons at some stations

Effect of support brackets on C_L

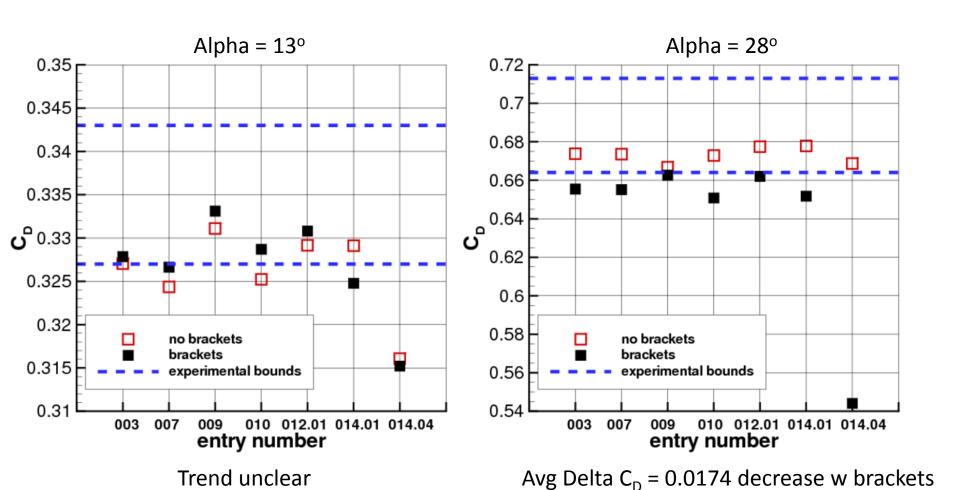
Configuration 1, medium grids*



Avg Delta $C_L = 0.074$ decrease w brackets (ignoring aberrant entry 014.04)

Effect of support brackets on C_D

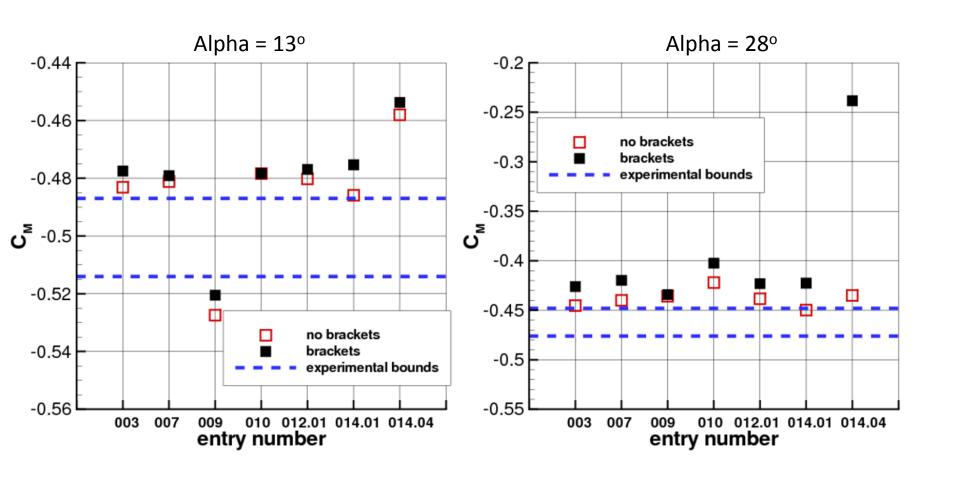
Configuration 1, medium grids*



(ignoring aberrant entry 014.04)

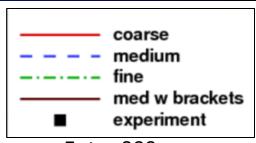
Effect of support brackets on C_M

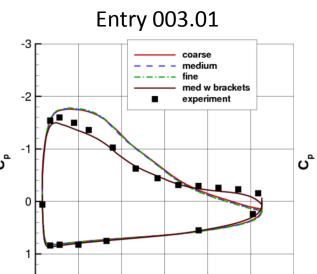
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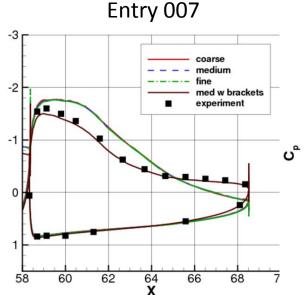


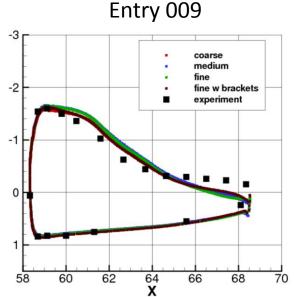
Effect of brackets at 50% flap station











Big improvement: 003.01, 007, 010, 014.01

68

Small improvement: 012.01

64 **X**

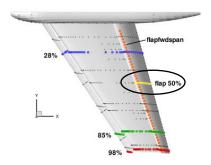
Little effect: 009

62

60

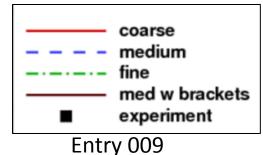
Aberrant result w brackets: 014.04

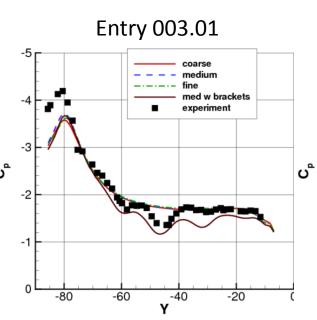
66

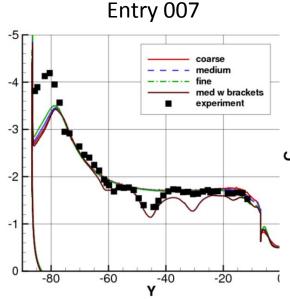


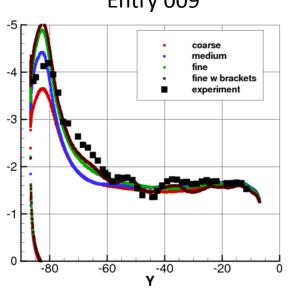
Effect of brackets along flap







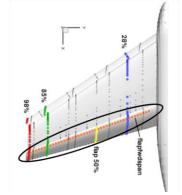




Dips in experiment predicted

Note entry 009 over-predicted suction at tip

-All other entries under-predicted it





STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

What to watch for

- Statistical analysis can be helpful to identify potential outliers
- Variation between CFD results decreased as grid was refined
 - Even smaller variation if include only results from one turbulence model
- Quantitative assessment of trends in forces and moment (between configurations 1 and 8)

Statistical analysis

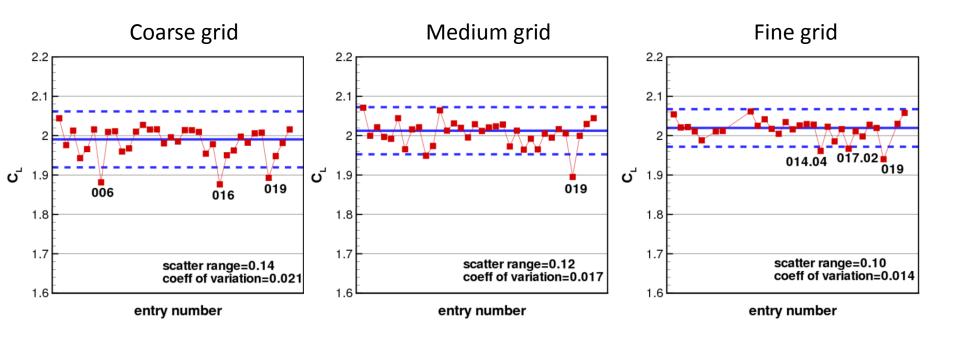
- Method of Morrison adopted
 - AIAA 2010-4673 (DPW analysis)
- Scatter limits

 $\hat{\mu} \pm K \hat{\sigma}$

- $-\hat{\mu}$ is the median of sorted data (median is robust in presence of outliers)
- $-\sigma$ is standard deviation
- $-\ K$ is confidence interval coverage factor
 - Taken to be $\sqrt{3}$ (chosen based on assumed uniform distribution)
 - Note that Hemsch & Morrison (AIAA 2004-556) used more conservative value of 3
- "Outliers" are submissions that reside outside of the scatter limits
 - Indication of potentially significant CFD difference
 - May need to be investigated, to understand the cause
- Coefficient of variation

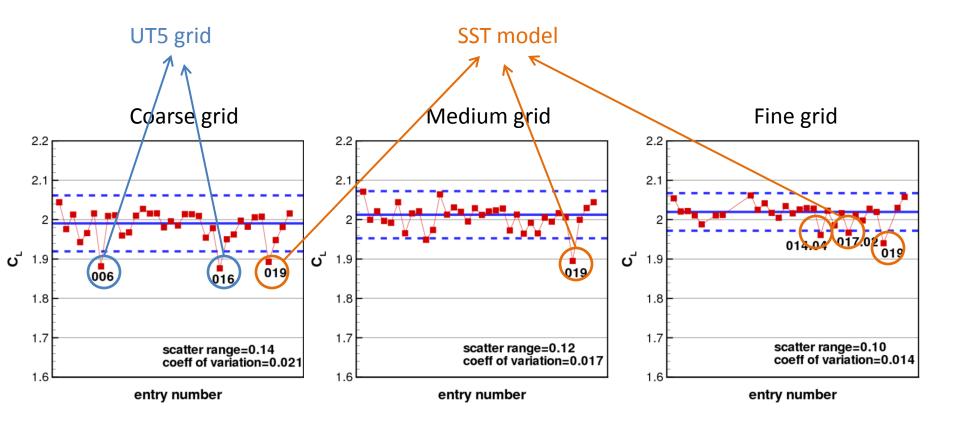
$$C_{\nu} = \hat{\sigma}/\hat{\mu}$$

All entries, alpha=13°



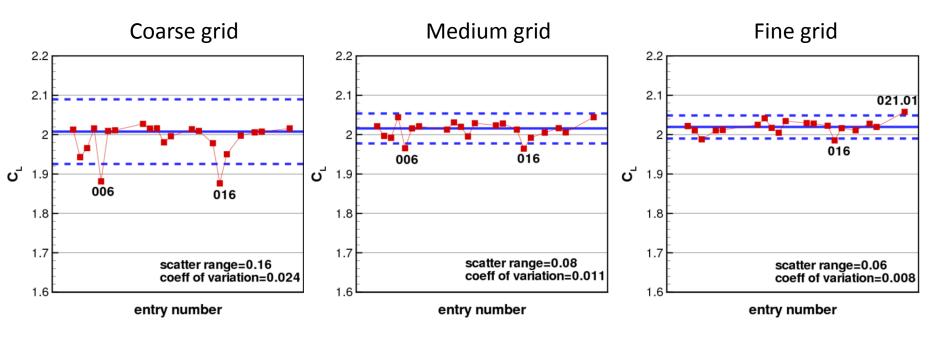
- -Range of scatter limits and coefficient of variation decreased as grid was refined
- -Similar story for C_D and C_M

All entries, alpha=13°



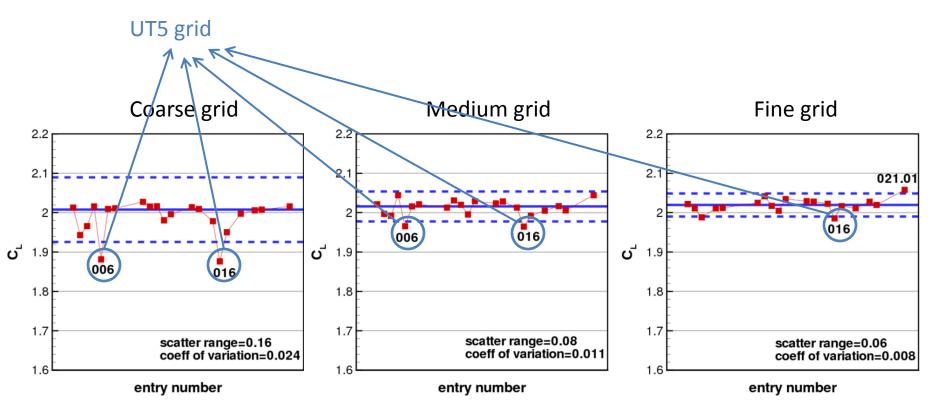
- -Range of scatter limits and coefficient of variation decreased as grid was refined
- -Similar story for C_D and C_M

SA entries, alpha=13°



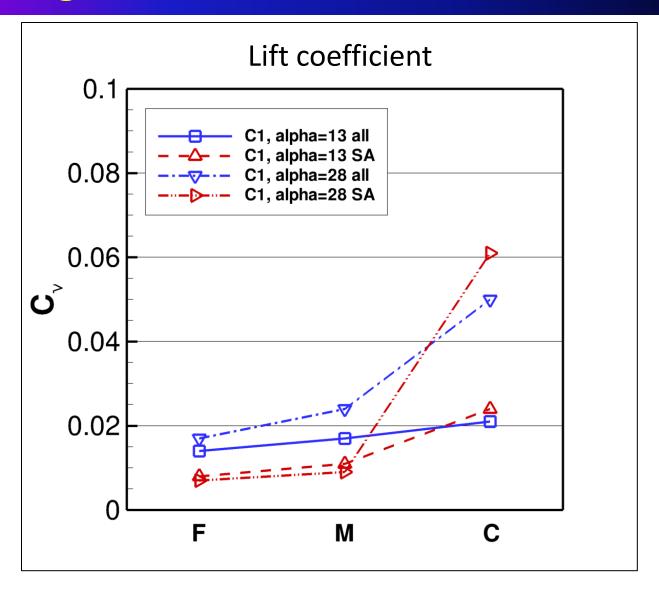
- -Range of scatter limits and coefficient of variation decreased as grid was refined
- -Smaller variation (on M & F) for SA alone
- -Similar story for C_D and C_M

SA entries, alpha=13°

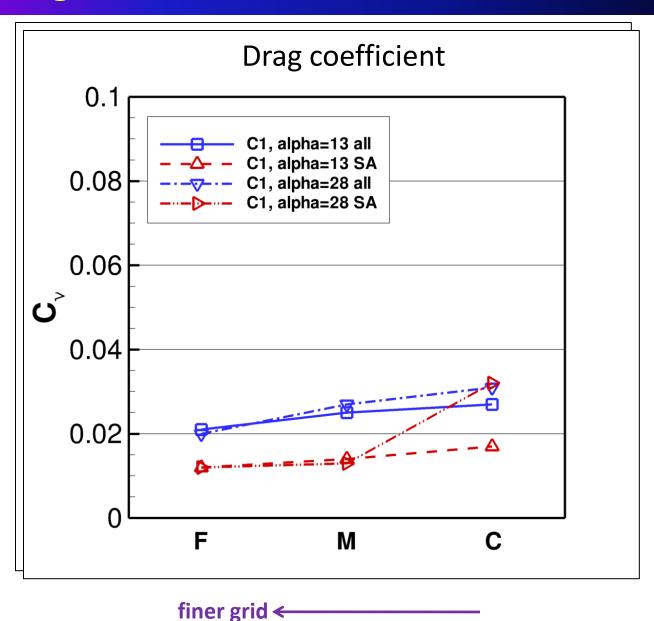


- -Range of scatter limits and coefficient of variation decreased as grid was refined
- -Smaller variation (on M & F) for SA alone
- -Similar story for C_D and C_M

Effect of grid refinement on coefficient of variation

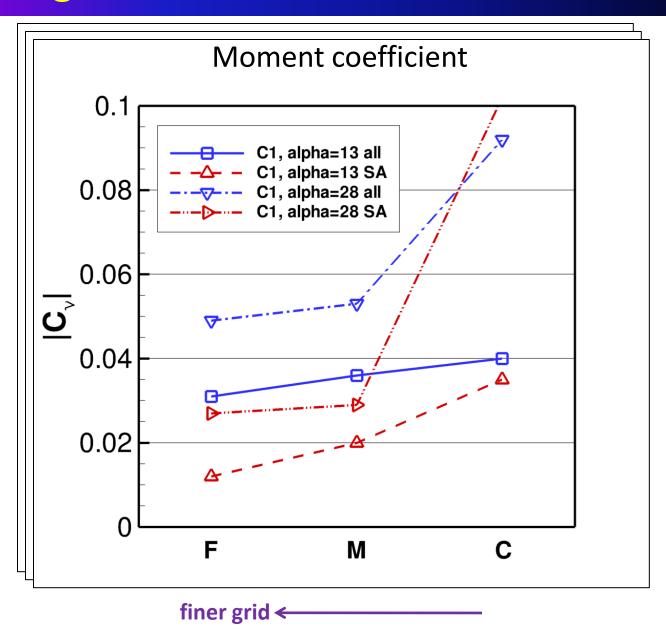


Effect of grid refinement on coefficient of variation



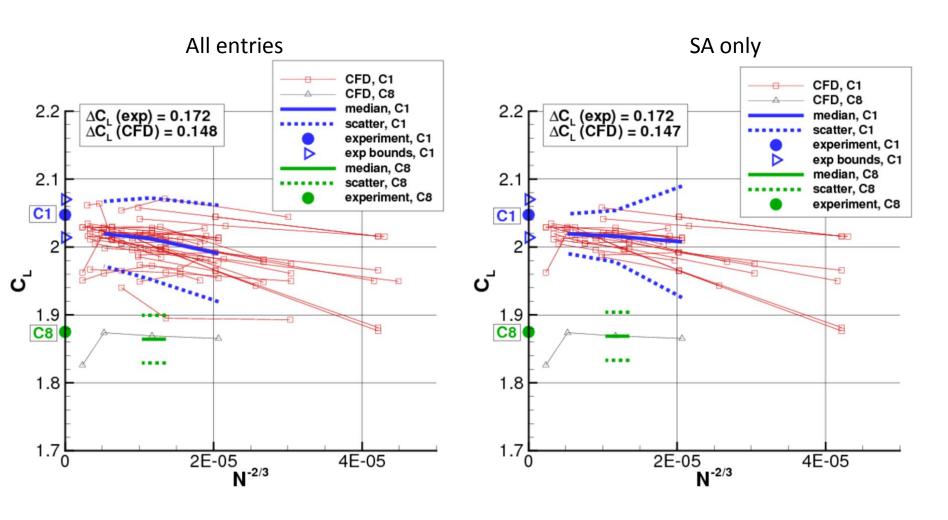
65

Effect of grid refinement on coefficient of variation



Grid convergence, alpha=13°

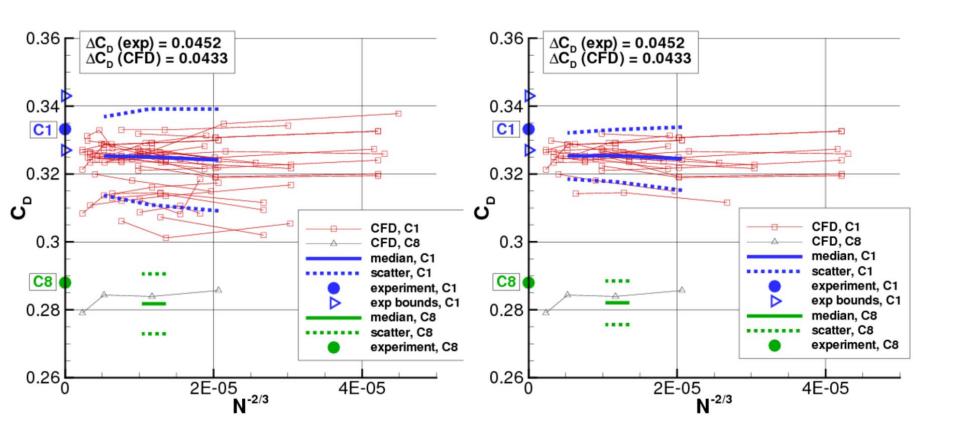
Showing differences between configurations 1 and 8 **Lift coefficient**



Grid convergence, alpha=13°

Showing differences between configurations 1 and 8 **Drag coefficient**

All entries SA only

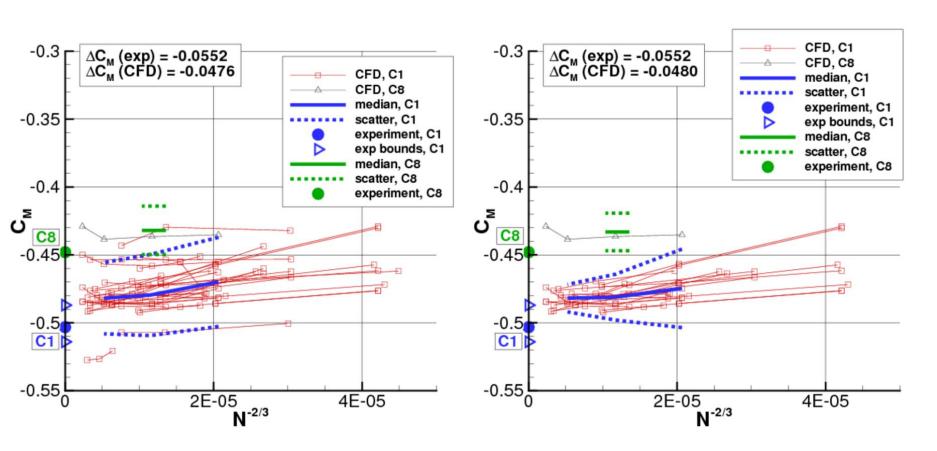


Grid convergence, alpha=13°

Showing differences between configurations 1 and 8

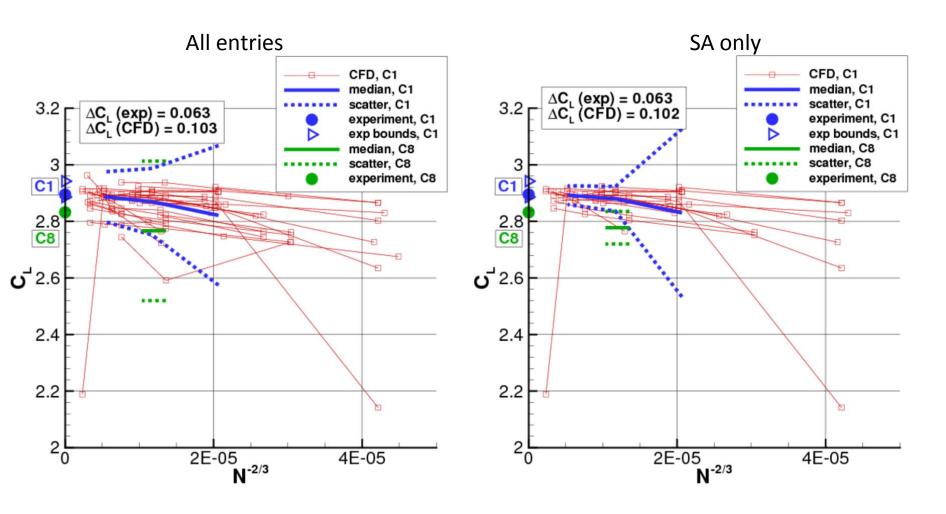
Moment coefficient

All entries SA only



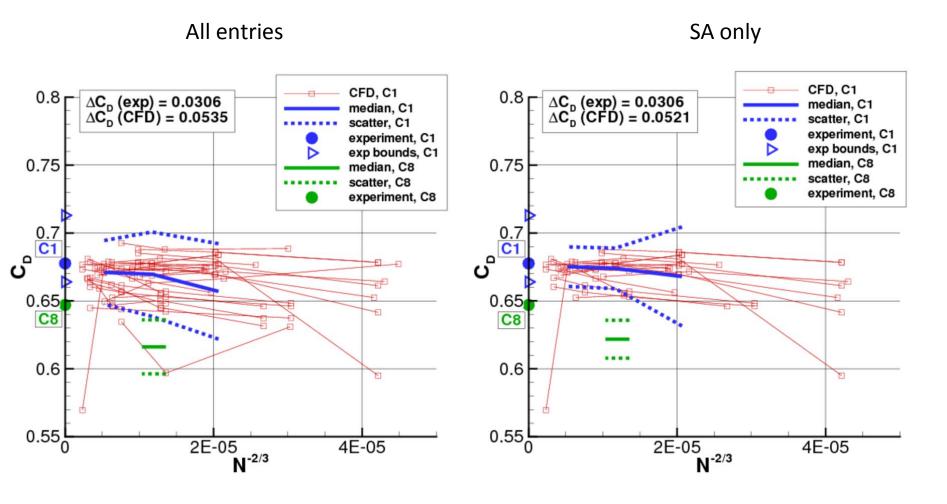
Grid convergence, alpha=28°

Showing differences between configurations 1 and 8 **Lift coefficient**



Grid convergence, alpha=28°

Showing differences between configurations 1 and 8 **Drag coefficient**

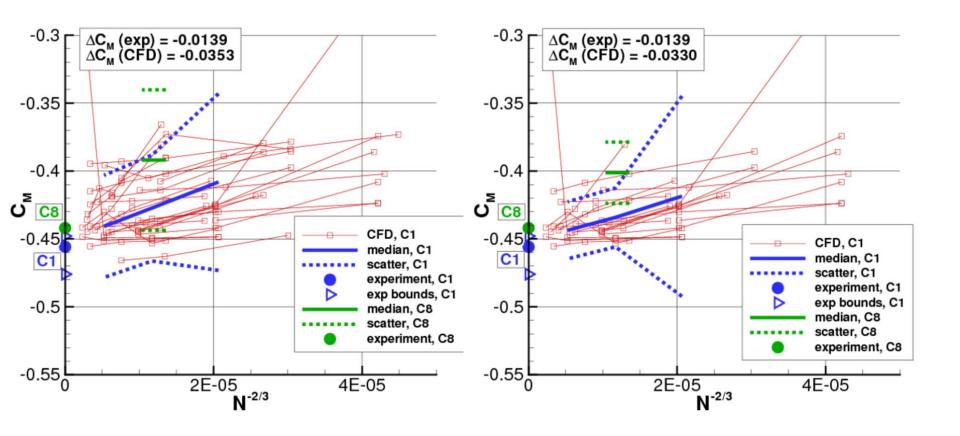


Grid convergence, alpha=28°

Showing differences between configurations 1 and 8

Moment coefficient

All entries SA only

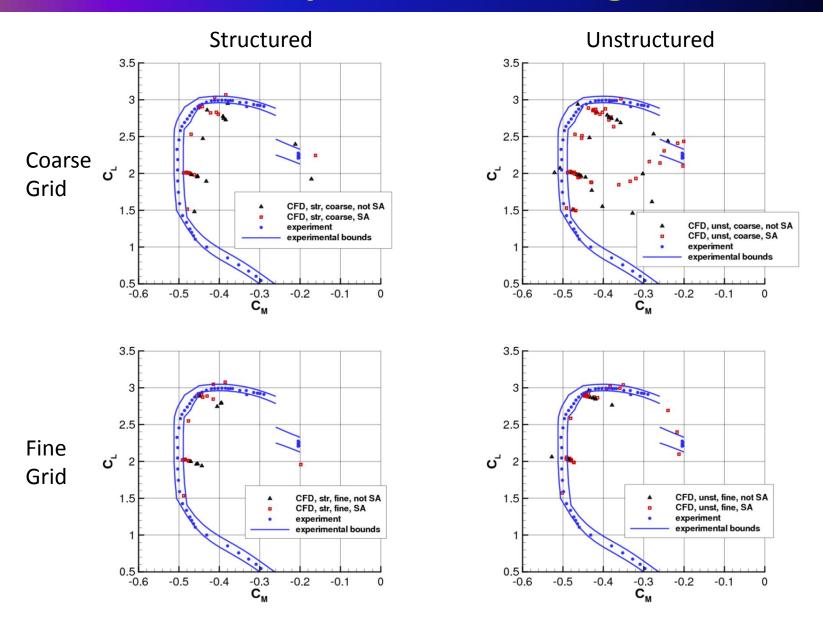


Conclusions

- This summary has assessed current CFD prediction capability for the NASA Trapezoidal wing
- Identified influence & potential importance of including support brackets in CFD analysis (they affect forces & moments)
- Configuration differences (Config 1 vs. Config 8)
 - CFD deltas too low by 4-15% at alpha=13°
 - CFD deltas too high by 62-154% at alpha=28°
 - Lack of grid study for Config 8 limits ability to draw firm conclusions
- Identified areas needing additional attention
 - Wing tip region (CFD generally poor)
 - Outboard flap trailing edge region (higher variability among CFD)
 - Influence of transition
 - Effect of initial conditions on CFD solutions
- Planning is underway for HiLiftPW-2

BACKUP SLIDES

Moment polars for configuration 1



Summary

Overall CFD results

- Tended to under-predict lift, drag, and magnitude of moment compared to experiment
- Nonetheless, many participants predicted $C_{L,max}$ reasonably well
- More spread among CFD solutions at high angles of attack
- Wing tip region difficult for CFD to predict accurately
 - All entries but one under-predicted suction levels there
 - Thin-layer type approximation yielded particularly poor results near wing tip
- More C_p variation among CFD results near T.E. of flap at outboard stations
- Several participants reported initial condition dependency, particularly at high alphas

Summary, cont'd

- Turbulence models
 - Most people used SA
 - SST model showed greater tendency to separate than SA
 - On the whole, SA tended to yield higher lift than other models, in better agreement with experiment
 - Two notable exceptions to this were non-SA models that included transition

Summary, cont'd

- Grid refinement trends
 - Generally in the correct direction (toward experiment)
 - But faithful modeling may need to include:
 - Support brackets
 - Transition
 - Unstructured grids exhibited greater variability than structured grids on Coarse level, but Fine level results were similar
 - Tetrahedral grid exhibited greater grid sensitivity than a mixed element version (tets merged to prisms in BL) of the same grid
 - Variation between CFD results decreased as grid was refined
 - Even smaller variation if include only results from one turbulence model

Summary, cont'd

- Other trends
 - Including brackets (medium grid)
 - Decreased lift
 - Alpha=13°: Delta C_I=0.015
 - Alpha=28°: Delta C_L=0.074
 - Improved C_p comparisons at some locations
 - Impact of brackets near C_{L.max} not established in this study
 - Configuration differences (Config 1 vs. Config 8)
 - CFD Δ too low by 4-15% at alpha=13°
 - CFD Δ too high by 62-154% at alpha=28°
 - Lack of grid study for Config 8 limits ability to draw firm conclusions